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INSTRUCTIONS

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FOR NO 3

LADIES in RIDING,

BY

MR. CARTER,

SON OF

CAPTAIN CARTER,

Equerry to his late

Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland,

As given at his

RIDING HOUSE, in CHAPEL STREET,

NEAR

SOUTH AUDLEY CHAPEL, GROSVENOR SQUARE.

M DCC LXXXIII.

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P R E F A C E.

A Gentleman in Leadenhall-street, in the bookselling business, intending, as is annually customary in the trade, to publish some Ladies Pocket Books, among other matter he proposed putting a few general directions for Ladies in Riding; for that purpose he compiled from some instructions, published for gentlemen, a few hints upon half a sheet of paper, and paid me the compliment of asking permission to make use of my name: as they were so opposite to every thing I taught, I offered to write some for him; but the conciseness of his plan, and the lateness of the season, obliging him to hurry the publication of his book, occasioned my declining having my name used for the present, to this circumstance I am indebted for the first thought of attempting a thing of the kind.

Fully sensible how unequal I am to literary productions, I intreat the candor and indulgence of the public, that they will not examine the stile with too critical an eye, as my only endeavour has been to convey my

instructions with clearness and conciseness. From my earliest youth, my time has been employed in the different avocations of my profession, excepting the three years I was in America, where I went with an intent of serving as a volunteer, under my brother Major Carter, of the Royal Artillery; but receiving the news of my father's death, occasioned my return, the uncertainty of which, and that my mother might no ways be embarrassed with the business, my father disposed of his riding house and stables, in Charles-street, Berkley-square; this will account with a generous public, for my having had recourse, on my return, to announcing my fresh entry into life, by means of advertisement in the public papers. The business I have had for these twelve years, has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, as I had the difficulties of a fresh beginning to encounter; and two gentlemen already established in my neighbourhood, whose public reputation can only be exceeded by their private characters, need I mention the names of Mr. Hall or Mr. Emerson.

Advertisement.

THE merit of my father is well remembered, and universally allowed, needing no panegyric from his son. Suffice it to say, he was so anxious to qualify me, that, not satisfied with his own extensive knowledge and great experience, he made interest and obtained the late king of France's permission for me to ride at the Great Manège at Versailles, then in its highest zenith. I continued there three years, adding since, to these great advantages, near twenty year's experience, with constant study and indefatigable labour. It will not appear without foundation, when I assure the public, which, as I can with great veracity, I do, with great confidence, that by a mode of teaching ladies, and training their horses, peculiar to myself, I render them so uncommonly easy and gentle, that the most timid and delicate constitutions, in a few lessons, ride with pleasure to themselves; and that, if desired, without

out ever being put to the trot, by which means every objection is removed to those, who, through fear or weakness, object to the roughness of this pace; those therefore, for whom riding is prescribed, as the means of acquiring health, need not delay a moment.

Ladies who do not chuse to attend for instructions themselves, may have their horses broke on the above principles, and written instructions with them when taken away, that if attended to, will effectually keep them in their improved state.

BRED HORSES.

By a process, practised only by myself, I make Bred Horses, notwithstanding they have been in training, lift their feet, gallop pleasantly on their haunches, and light in hand.

HUNTERS.

I train Hunters; teach them to leap flying or standing, and give them the greatest extension they are capable of, increasing their speed in a most extraordinary degree, learning them so far the use of their haunches, as to enable them to collect themselves firm at a leap or short turn, or coming down a declivity,

ADVERTISEMENT. vii

clivity, rendering them safe, and more durable, by sparing their shoulders and legs. I dress officers chargers either for cavalry or infantry. I furnish ladies with seasoned horses compleated, not less than five years old, equal to any raw unseasoned horses of dealers, in action or figure, one month after the payment of the money, on the following terms :

	£.	s.
Poney size — —	12	12
Galloway ditto — —	16	16
Fourteen hands — —	21	0
To Fourteen 3 inches —	31	10
Fifteen or ditto and Inch	42	0

A month's tryal allowed, and if not liked, to be exchanged free of all expence; the horse, when returned, to be sound, and free from blemish as when delivered.

TERMS of the RIDING HOUSE.

No Entrance is charged.

	£.	s.	d.
Twelve Lessons when convenient	2	2	0
Sixteen Lessons in three weeks	2	2	0
A single Lesson — —	0	5	0
Breaking a Hunter — —	2	2	0
	Break-		

		£.	s.	d.
Breaking a Road Horse	—	2	2	0
Breaking a Restive Horse	—	3	3	0
Breaking a Lady's Horse	—	2	2	0
Breaking a Colt	— —	3	3	0
Breaking a Charger	— —	3	3	0
Having a Horse to ride for exercise in the Riding House	—	0	3	6

Proper Horses for young Ladies and Gentlemen during their vacation from School.

Attendance at any appointed hour.

Mr. Carter derives no benefit directly or indirectly from horses standing at livery, and taking no more at a time than he can do justice to; not trusting to any one, every body must be sensible it is to his interest to compleat them as soon as possible.

No gentlemen are admitted while the ladies are riding but their friends. A commodious room with a fire, to receive them.

INSTRUCTIONS

F O R

LADIES in RIDING.

Holding the Horse to be mounted.

THE groom should stand before the horse, holding him by the bridoon rein near the cheek of the bit, on each side of his head: if your horse has not been properly taught to stand quiet while mounting, observe to direct your groom to hold him with a light hand, not pinching his under-jaw with the bridoon, or checking him with the bit, let him bend the horse's forehead the same way he moves his hind quarters, which is in general to the off side, that is from the person mounting. Unless your horse is very troublesome, do not take your right hand from the pommel nor your whip from his off shoulder when they are once placed, as he will get confirmed in his resistance if he

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finds you are afraid of him ; if he will not let you mount, do not suffer him to be struck, but let your groom get on him, and give him a gentle gallop till he becomes temperate, and when afterwards you have mounted him, sooth him with your voice, and caress him much ; of this, when your horse does well, never be sparing, as it will endear you to him and make him anxious to please you, for they are most susceptible of tender gentle usage.

Directions for Mounting.

The lady must lay her right hand on the top of the pommel with her whip in it, letting the whip rest on the off shoulder of the horse, and her left hand on the right shoulder of the person that is to lift her, who stooping and fixing their hands together, by intermixing their fingers, the lady will put her left foot in their hands bending her knee and raising it nearly on a line with her hip, and giving a spring she will be lifted on the saddle, observing not to touch or lean against the side of the horse while mounting ; as soon as seated put your left foot in the stirrup and your right knee over the pommel.

N. B.

N. B. To guard against accidents, the lady should wear slippers, as shoe buckles hurt the instep, and are liable to catch in the stirrup, petticoat, &c.

Directions for Dismounting.

The lady must shift the reins out of the left hand in which they are held when riding into the right hand, and lifting her right knee off the pommel with her left hand, she will be careful to clear her petticoat from it; then taking her foot out of the stirrup, and giving her left hand to her attendant, her right resting on the top of the pommel, bearing the weight of her body on them, keeping her knees strait and giving a little spring to clear the side of her horse, she will come lightly on the balls of her feet without being jarred; sliding down the side of the horse raises the petticoat behind.

N. B. A lady who had rode upwards of thirty years without meeting with the least accident, dismounting without giving her hand to any one, was so unfortunate as to dislocate her ancle and break her leg; she desired this to be made public as a caution to others.

Directions for arranging the Petticoat.

Ladies, till they have acquired a seat, will be liable to have the petticoat get up; they should learn from the beginning to replace it themselves, first in the walk, and by degrees in any pace the horse may be going; in the following manner, shift the reins out of the left hand into the right, resting the right hand on the crutch of the saddle, and standing up in your stirrup with your left hand, pull down your cloaths behind, then sitting down, lift off your right knee, and with the same hand clear them from the pommel, then lifting on your knee, stand up and pull them down again, which will effectually smooth them; from practice you will do it quick.

N. B. Short petticoats, stuffed and quilted saddles of all kinds, and rough horses in some degree occasion this difficulty.

The Position of the Body.

The position of a lady on horseback, is from the saddle upwards, the same as a man's; the right knee and hip should be in a strait line with the horse's head and tail, she

she is not to stoop forward or lean backward, she should not have one shoulder forwarder than the other, which is the case with ladies who have practised without instructions, but seldom to be seen in those who have been regularly taught, unless they have quitted their instructor too soon; this defect is occasioned by the management of the horse with a lady depending chiefly on the left hand, which always holds the curb reins, and by pulling the horse to restrain him, is certain, unless much attended to, to give that most ungraceful manner of carrying the right shoulder forwarder than the left; the legs and feet should be kept steady in a line under the knee, suffering them to swing forward has an ungraceful appearance.

N. B. I have had the honour of attending many ladies for the great and very common fault of sitting awry on their saddles, who have otherwise been good and experienced riders, and have had the satisfaction of never failing bringing them in a short time perfectly strait and graceful.

Position and Use of the Right or Whip Hand.

The right arm to be graceful should hang by the side, strait and easy, supple, not stiff,
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if in the least contracted it has a most awkward appearance; the wrist should have a small circular bend inclining towards the horse. The whip is always used in the right hand, and only occasionally shifted into the left; when the lady has other employment for the right, the whip should be held with the end drooping in the whole hand, not between the fingers; when necessary to use it, it should be effectual: frequently touching the horse frets him, and in time renders him either restive or sluggish; a lady's horse should not be struck high on the quarter or under the belly, as either is liable to make him kick, but along the side between both.

Position and Use of the Left or Bridle Hand.

The left hand, which is the bridle hand, should be carried as high as the elbow in a circular position to the body, which is done by placing the hand with the back to the horse's neck, and the nails of the fingers towards the waist of the rider, with the wrist bent; the space between the waist and right knee is where the hand is to be placed, the bridoon rein should be taken in the centre, in the whole hand, and left hanging down equally on each side the horse's neck; the
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bit or curb reins are to be placed in the hand under the bridoon reins, divided by the finger next the little finger, and laid together over the fore-finger under the thumb, shutting the hand close; when you want to lengthen the curb reins, let them slip equally through the hand, to shorten them, take them by the right hand above the left, and slide the left hand down, keeping the fingers placed between them as above directed.

N. B. I suppose the lady to be riding a horse properly broke, to go with the curb unassisted by the bridoon, and the lady learning to guide her horse with her left hand only. In that case the guiding him is very plain and easy, by carrying your hand to right or left, the way you would have him go; if he does not readily turn to the right, by taking hold of the right rein of the bridoon or bit, with the right hand, you assist the left hand in bringing him round; if he does not turn readily to the left, you shorten the left reins by drawing them with the right hand through the left, and carrying the little finger of your left hand to the hollow or inside of the elbow of the right arm, bending your horse and bringing round to the left.

Horses

Horses require the least support or assistance from the hand in the walk, more in the trot, and most in the gallop; to change the pace of your horse from the walk to the trot, retain him with the hand a little, and either speak to him or touch him gently with your whip and he will trot; to change him from the walk to the gallop, retain him with a firmer hand, animating him more spiritedly with the tongue, or pressing him more forcibly with the whip; the instant he strikes into his gallop, ease your hand, not so much as to let him falter or drop into a trot; never make your gallop too long, least he should try to stop of his own accord; when you stop him, bring your hand firm to your waist, so that you stop at once to the walk, not to a trot; for a lady's horse cannot have a more disagreeable fault; if you never suffer him to do it, if he has been properly broke, he will never attempt it; to rein back your horse, retain him till he moves, do not hurry him, give him time to get his hind legs from under him, that he may bring his fore legs after them; if you would have him back to the left, you must guide his fore hand at the same time you are backing him to the right; if you would have his croup to the right you must
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guide his fore hand to the left ; if you would back strait, carry his fore hand the same way he guides his croup, and you will prevent his moving to either side.

Of the Seat.

The power of keeping on the horses back is what in horsemanship is termed the seat ; it is good or bad as it is strong or weak ; it is graceful or ungraceful, as it is preserved more or less with ease and elegance in the position before directed : a good seat, that is, a strong seat is obtained by the lady practising the trot, till she has attained the power of keeping on the horse's back by the balance of the body only ; to accomplish this, the weight of the body must be carried in a perpendicular line, without clinging by the right knee, or left hand to the pommel of the saddle, or holding or catching at the crutch of the saddle with the right hand, or bearing hard with the left leg in the stirrup, which is a capital fault, and besides making a most outré appearance, is certain in time to hurt the horse's shoulder, and consequently spoil his paces.

Of the Hand.

A lady is said to have a good hand who knows how to give those different degrees of support, which a horse at different times requires, not pulling or checking him with severity, or restraining him improperly, which in time will make a hard or unsteady mouth, though her hand must be light, she must not let her reins so loose, that should he trip, she could not instantly recover him; a strong steady seat is the foundation of a good hand, for if the hand is employed in assisting the lady to keep on the saddle, it follows of course it can be of little help to the horse; the space between the right knee and the waist being the place for the bridle hand; as much as the hand is pulled forward beyond the knee, so much are the reins held too short; as much as the elbow in turning or stopping the horse is brought behind the body, so much are the reins too long.

Of Rising in the Stirrup.

Rising in the stirrup, exclusive of being fashionable, is of great advantage to ladies who take long rides, and to those who do
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not keep horses of their own ; as they may often meet with steady trotting horses, but seldom with pleasing cantering ones; the intent of it is to prevent the roughness of the pace fatiguing the rider: to accomplish this, the rider must be in perfect unison with the horse; if you are either too fast or too slow, you had better sit still, for you only expend your strength without preventing the jolting of the horse; to do it gracefully, your horse should have an even, steady, bold, lofty trot, he should be a free goer, rather craving upon the hand to get on, than requiring the whip to press him on; the trot consists of four equal steps, you must rise by pulling yourself moderately up by the horse's mouth, at the same time dropping the toe of the left foot, and with a spring, straitning your knee, as you would do if you meant to rise from a seat, you must, beginning to rise as the horse puts out his off leg before, and come down on the saddle, as he brings his near leg behind under him; then rise again as he puts out his near leg before, and come down as he brings his off leg behind under him, divide the time to yourself, by counting one, two; rise at one, sit down at two, at first, till you catch the time properly; it may fatigue a little, but when once acquired,

you will never lose it; you will be sensible when you have attained it, by the effort the horse makes to get on, assisting you in rising in the stirrup without any labour to yourself, or feeling any jolt from the trot, however fast, or rough; when learning, if you should lose the time, that is, if you are rising when he brings his hind leg under him, and sitting down when he puts his fore leg out, you must wait a step, and begin with him again.

N. B. I teach it in a few lessons, as many ladies who excel in it can testify.

PART THE SECOND.

Of the Horse.

THE horse intended for a lady's use, should be the most perfect of his kind; every point essential to her safety, ease, and elegant appearance, depends on it; all the abilities, all the graces she is mistress of in horsemanship,

manship, would be lost, if she was to ride on an ill-made undressed horse; a mistress of music with as much propriety, might attempt to perform to advantage on a wretched untun'd instrument. A proper subject is to be found amongst high bred horses only; they blend the different merits of horses of all climates; they have the spirit and wind of the Arab, the beauty of the Persian, the swiftness of the Barb, and the docility of the Spaniard, such gently treated when young, and not trained for the course, but taught from their infancy to use their haunches, fully master of the weight they are to carry when properly broke for a lady, are the only horses they should ever mount, and would, barring of casualties, in all probability, carry a lady with safety and credit as many years as she would chuse to take the exercise of riding; but I am sorry to say, such subjects are seldom seen; for a husband or father, who on an emergency, would part with all they had to save a wife or daughter's life, for want of reflection on the momentary danger they are in of losing them, when mounted on horses, such as the generality are, the only inducement to the purchasing of which, was the lowness of the price, which, notwithstanding, exclusive of the danger by the frequent

fr.quent selling and chopping, run them to double the expences they would have been at, by purchasing, in the first instance, such a subject as I have described, and having had him properly broke, and when parted with, as being of intrinsic worth, would be certain to fetch his value, and refund them most of the expences.

A lady's horse should not be less than five years old; at that age they begin to acquire a steadiness that no art can give them prior to it; there is no inconveniency greater to a lady, than his carrying his head low, reined in, like a horse in harness; they in general bare on the hand, and if they stumble are not able to recover themselves: endeavour therefore that your horse's head shall be small, his fore hand strong and upright, by no means short, but better so than too long, for long thin neck horses are all guilty of the fault I have just mentioned; if he is rather strait and thick in the jaw, do not object to him for this only, as this defect helps to keep their head up; for after all, when you have been on their back any time, or rode some length of way, you will find they are but too much disposed to drop them; he should be lively and temperate, naturally lift his legs clear of the ground, a
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very fast walker, an easy galloper; he should be bold, not shy, nor looking behind him watching his rider; it is a proof of want of spirit, and from their attention being wholly employed in it, they are sure to trip and stumble, and wander most unpleasantly, instead of going chearfully forward. A horse is properly broke, who not having the faults already mentioned, is steady to mount, waiting patiently till his rider is ready for him to move, whose spirit is such as inclines him rather to crave on the hand than require the whip; from this you will be able to judge whether he has been cowed by severity in breaking: he should not bear to right or left, at cross roads, unless turned, and then instantly obeys; who at command goes from the walk to the gallop, and from the gallop stops to the walk on his haunches, not jarring his rider; and when put to the trot keeps steadily to it, without breaking into either of the other paces; who will rein back on his haunches with temper, guiding his quarters as you would have him.

N. B. Bred horses are objected to principally for two reasons, viz. they being so small in their limbs, and their going near the ground; in answer to the first I shall observe, that the shin bone of a bred horse of equal length

length with the one of a cart horse, shall weigh much more, notwithstanding the much larger circumference of the latter; this will prove the superior solidity of it, consequently vouch for its superior strength; indeed the grain of the one, compared to the other, is as ivory to bone, as the whole composition of a bred horse is of the best materials, put together in a most superior stile; so is he free from the load of flesh and gum that relaxes and weakens low bred ones, adding to their size, but diminishing their strength; we scarcely ever hear of broken legs in horses, and from what I have observed, what would effect it in the one, would much sooner in the other,

The second objection has its rise from the purchasing of horses that have been, for want of strength and speed, turned out of training; these are in general strained and weakened in their limbs; they from their earliest period are made to go as near the ground as possible, that they might not lose time in getting on; taking such horses as these, weakened by being hard worked at so tender an age from the level sod to a rough road, and mounting a lady on them, unbroke for their use, will sufficiently account for the defect, which I have observed may be

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remedied, by having them put on their haunches; the foreign horses, from which they are bred, acquire the lofty actions, for which they are celebrated, from this treatment, and never being trained.

Of the SADDLE.

I have always thought the construction of a lady's saddle an object of the greatest consideration, and for these fourteen years have made it my study to improve them; several of the trade, and many ladies and gentlemen, flatter me that my humble endeavours have not been fruitless: formerly saddles were made with pommels, two or at most three inches high, and set an inch and an half on the near side, and the crutch strait, not turning up to the pommel; accidents were frequent; every thing was calculated for the lady's being thrown off, instead of enabling her to keep on; every sudden motion of the horse was sure to throw the right knee over the pommel, by which means she fell, or on the pommel, when perhaps she escaped with only a severe bruise; the position in which she sat, the consequence of the bad make of the saddle, was most ungraceful; from the lowness of the pommel they were

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obliged to cling with the right knee, and for want of support from the crutch, and from the great sweep in the seat, they stooped and sunk in their right side at the hip, which gave rise to the invention of turn heads, to ride on either side of the horse, to prevent young ladies growing deformed; but since the improvements, as the cause no longer exists, the effect therefore ceases, and a young lady on a modern constructed side saddle, is as little liable to grow awry as when sitting strait in a chair; they were likewise obliged to bear hard on their stirrup to prevent their falling, which for want of length in the points of the saddle, would frequently turn, notwithstanding the groom's endeavour to prevent, by girting it with all his strength, a practice so prejudicial to the health of the horse, which with the frequent bruising of his shoulder, from the weight being all borne on his near side, made, besides the expences, more than an equal division of his time between the lady and the farrier.

Thus a lady, who at all other times was an object of admiration and praise, from attempting to ride on an unbroke horse, so badly accoutered, and without instructions, created the sensations of pity and fear, and too often of merriment and ridicule: but
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since ladies condescend to attend masters, and the improvement in their saddles, I appeal to the appearance they now make on horseback, whether it is not as captivating as at any other time; accidents are almost unheard of, and may be always traced to rashness in mounting horses by nature unfit, not at all or very imperfectly broke.

A lady's saddle should be made on the following construction: the points should be considerably longer than a man's, that it may have a firm grasp on the horse, and prevent its pressing on the shoulder, which from confining his action makes him go unsafe, and it likewise renders unnecessary the girding him so very tight, which I have observed is so uneasy and so detrimental to his wind and health: the pommel should never be less than six inches, as much higher as the size of the lady may require, that her knee may not be thrown off by any sudden spring of the horse; it should have a little bend towards the horse's forehead, by hollowing the wood a little, that by bringing the stuffing well round the edges, it may not hurt the inside of the knee; it should be placed half an inch more to the off than near side, as it is greatly instrumental to keeping the lady in the center, and preventing her bearing on

the stirrup; the crutch, which is the part that supports the right thigh, should turn up well towards the pommel, leaving the space easy, not too large; from this support, the lady will not fatigue soon, as she will not have occasion for that exertion of strength that must otherwise be used, by clinging with the right knee to the pommel, she will not contract that bad habit; the length of the saddle must be proportionable to the length of the lady, from the hip to the knee; the seat should have little bend or sweep, as it is apt, by throwing the knee too high, to make her stoop and sink in the right side, which fault is occasioned by this defect alone, and not by the height of the pommel; the flap of the saddle that comes under the right leg, on the horse's near shoulder, should be of leather, all other sorts heat, and the perspiration of the horse gets through, and spoils the petticoat; there should be three girths, a surcingle and crupper to it.

Of the Stirrup.

The stirrup safest, most useful, and easiest, is what is called, from its resemblance, a slipper stirrup; to be easy it must be roomy, but not too long, as in that case it is liable
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to press against the instep; it has one essential advantage above all others, that of keeping the foot dry and warm in wet roads; the eye, which is the part through which the stirrup leather runs, should be square and forged in the stirrup iron; all stirrups that turn on a swivel from the wet rusting them are liable to break, and let the rider fall, a fault that can never happen to the other; the stirrup leather should be strong, but soft and pliant; the best place for it is over the pommel and crutch of the saddle; those that are fixed to the bars, like a man's, hurt the leg by pressing and rubbing against the shin bone; the length should be suited to the lady, that she may lift herself with ease to place her petticoat; and when rising in the trot, that it assist her without throwing her too high, which has an unbecoming look.

Of the Bridle.

Both reins should be of equal length of soft leather, rather broad than narrow; silk, thread, or worsted reins soon twist, and are as disagreeable to the hand as a cord would be. The branches of the bit should be strait, the mouth piece fixed, not jointed; if the horse carries his head too high, the mouth
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piece should have a moderate port, and be fixed an inch and a half above the center of the branch; if he carries his head too low, the port should be high, and the mouth piece fixed three quarters of an inch below the center of the branch; the port is the arch in the center of the mouth piece.

Horses who have large tongues, and whose under jaws are narrow, not having room for it to lay low, require the port of the bit to be wide.

Horses, the bars of whose mouth are high, thin, and skinny, require the mouth piece of the bit to be made large and full; those whose bars lay low, and are fleshy, require the mouth piece to be small and thinner; small curbs are sharp and severe, large ones are easy; in fitting a bridle on, observe, that the mouth piece of the bit is to be placed about an inch above the horse's tush; the bridoon is to touch the wicks of the mouth, but not to draw them up in the least.

N. B. I would recommend town-made plated bits, as with little care they remain handsome many years, and are much the cheapest in the end; polished bits soon rust, notwithstanding the constant trouble they are attended with, the oil and sand with which they are obliged to be cleaned, oftentimes,
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from hurry or neglect, not being properly rubbed off, are nauseous to the horse, who of all animals most avoids every thing offensive to the smell or taste.

Of the Whip.

As few ladies can be prevailed on to wear a spur, the whip as the only means they have of forcing the horse to go, should not be too short, too light, or too limber, least any sudden motion should occasion it to strike him involuntarily. Canes and sticks are not elastic enough, whalebone alone is too much so.

N. B. Ladies who ride well, are often tempted to take long rides, they would find great advantage from a spur, when horses tire, they become insensible to the constant application of the whip, and are apt to trip and stumble, and bear on the hand, the spur would effectually correct them, and by assisting the hand add greatly to their safety.

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Of the Whip.

As few ladies can be prevailed on to wear a spur, the whip as the only means they have of forcing the horse to go, should not be too short, too light, or too limber, least any sudden motion should occasion it to strike him involuntarily. Cane and stick are not elastic enough, and whence alone are too much so.

M. B. Ladies who ride well, are often tempted to take long rides, they would find great advantage from a spur when necessary, they become insensible to the constant application of the whip, and are apt to trip and stumble, and bear on the hand, the spur would effectually correct them, and by assisting the hand add greatly to their safety.